

The Patient-Centered Medical Home Model in State Medicaid Programs

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Taskforce for Implementation of the Patient-centered Medical Home Model in
State Medicaid And SCHIP Programs*

Why Focus on Improving Medical Homes in Medicaid/SCHIP now?

- Medicaid agencies have a long-standing interest in providing medical homes to program participants
- Circumstances are right for making major advances in Medicaid's implementation of medical homes
 - New opportunities
 - There are existing structures on which to build
 - State agencies already developing new models/approaches/strategies

Complementary Occurrences

- Creation of Patient-Centered Medical Home (PCMH) model and Patient Centered Primary Care Collaborative (PCPCC)
- NCQA: process and standards for assessing if practice functions as medical home
- Increase in use and usefulness of Health Information Technology—and Medicaid funding for HIT development

The Patient Centered Medical Home Model

- Agreed upon by 4 major primary care physician groups, large employers, health plans and others
- Establish and support primary care teams in providing comprehensive, patient-centered care
- Patient Centered Primary Care Collaborative (PCPCC) formed to support further model development and implementation
- NASHP partnering w/PCPCC to develop strategies and policies to implement in Medicaid and SCHIP (Medicaid Task Force)

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The PCMH is defined by six principles

1. Ongoing relationship with personal physician
2. Physician directed medical practice (team approach)
3. Whole person orientation
 - Practice team provides or arranges for all health care
4. Coordinated/integrated care
 - Right care at right time across health system and community
 - Facilitated by registries, HIT/HIE, etc.
5. Quality and safety
 1. Practices demonstrate capabilities
 2. Patients & families in quality improvement activities at practice level
6. Enhanced access to care

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Patient Centered Primary Care Collaborative

- Formed by supporters of PCMH model
 - Provides umbrella for providers, employers, plans and others to come together for purpose of facilitating adoption
 - Partnering with NASHP to develop models/strategies for implementing in Medicaid—PCCM and HMO
- Proposed ideal reimbursement model for **practices**
 - Payment for services
 - Care coordination payment recognize cost of acting as medical home
 - Performance-based incentive payment

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Past efforts can support implementation of the patient-centered medical home (PCMH) model

Past efforts that can support new efforts

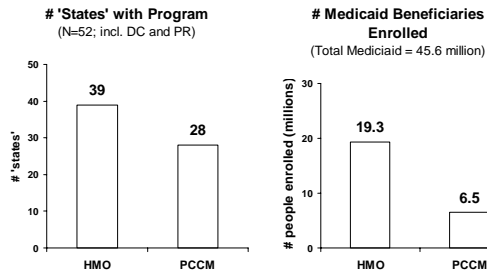
- Managed Care
- Disease Management
- Targeted Case Management and care coordination

How managed care can support PCMH model

- Delivery system/payment structure
 - PCCM programs (e.g., North Carolina)
 - Performance incentives for both HMOs and PCCM
- Quality improvement infrastructure
 - Measure performance
 - HEDIS, CAHPS, and others
 - Change plan and provider behavior
 - HMO programs required to contract with external quality review organizations and conduct performance improvement projects
 - Often by working with other stakeholders
 - Learning collaboratives in place in at least six states

Medicaid Use of HMO and PCCM, 2006

Source: CMS Medicaid Managed Care Enrollment Report



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Changing managed care to support PCMH model

- How to implement model through HMO
 - Contract requirements?
 - Payment incentives?
- How to modify existing QI infrastructure to measure and support medical home performance
- Best ways to enhance standard PCCM model
 - Change common perception: not gatekeeper but home?
 - Change expectations of practices?
 - Change reimbursement: additional coordination fee, a la NC?
 - Create stronger connection to specialty care and disease management?
 - Better, more timely feedback on practice performance—tied to payment?

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Disease Management

- In 2004, 22 state Medicaid agencies had disease management programs, most disease-specific
- By 2007, some moved toward approach envisioned in medical home model, more are interested
 - Connection to primary care: Indiana, Rhode Island
 - Population-based: Illinois, Indiana, Rhode Island, Vermont
 - Pay-for-performance: Illinois, Washington
 - One manager/multiple chronic diseases: Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington
- Big remaining hurdles
 - Very few connected to physician practice or PCCM program
 - Most still disease specific management model contracted to private company

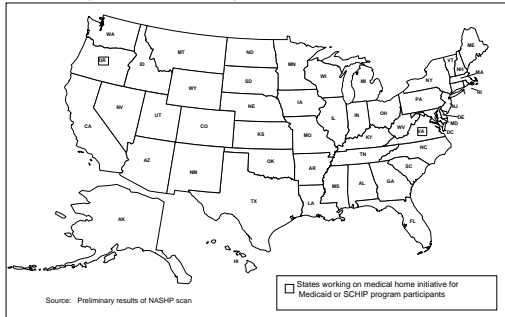
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Care coordination

- Many states cover Targeted Case Management for a defined group(s) of beneficiaries
- Care coordination is covered for all children under age 21 (EPSDT)
- Hurdles
 - Create better connection to primary care
 - Definition of allowable services in flux at federal level

Medicaid/SCHIP Programs Already Working to Implement/improve Medical Home



Identified efforts vary widely

- Most starting w/children or subgroups of people w/complex needs
- Six have legislative authority/mandates for effort (CO, LA, MO, RI, WA, WV)
- Eight developing HIT to support practices (AL, AZ, HI, MN, OR, RI, WV, WI)
- Four working in conjunction with HMO model (AZ, TN, RI, WI)
- Two developing multi-payer initiative that includes Medicaid and Medicaid-contracted HMOs (RI, CO)

Strategies to support performance

- Examples of Information Technology for PCPs
 - AL: Interoperable EMR that combines information from physicians, hospitals, pharmacies, state immunization registry, labs, Medicaid pharmacy information; Pilots implemented-spreading statewide
 - LA: Provides access to state immunization database and rewards providers who access the information and achieve specified immunization performance
- Local care coordinators outside practice (AL, HI, RI)
- Providing PCCM fee to practice for performing functions (NC)
- Pay higher PCCM fee for enrollees w/more complex needs (IL, RI)

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Strategies to incent performance

- Vary case management fee by PCP qualifications (AL, LA, MN, PA, RI)
 - Use of electronic medical records
 - Completion of CME
 - Past performance on providing immunizations
 - Enhanced access
- Share savings with PCCM providers (AL)
- Providing profiles of PCP performance compared to cohort (AL, IL)
- RI offers performance incentives to HMOs for performance relevant to effective medical home

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For More Information

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Patient Centered Primary Care Collaborative
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NCQA-Patient Centered Medicaid Home
<http://www.ncqa.org/tabid/631/Default.aspx>
